THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XI.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1841. [NUMBER 19.

D. ANSLEY, Editor.
T. J. Hutchison, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

The Journal and Fifty Cents if paid in advance—Two Dollars if not paid within three months—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued but at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, first time), for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a Reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS:
C. L. H. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Capt. W. Harris, Rutherford, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Thursday	6 48	5 12	
5 Friday	6 47	5 13	For February, 1841.
6 Saturday	6 46	5 14	H. M.
7 Sunday	6 45	5 15	Full 5 9 21 evening.
8 Monday	6 44	5 16	Last 13 1 3 morn.
9 Tuesday	6 43	5 17	New 21 5 46 morn.
10 Wednesday	6 42	5 18	First 28 2 29 aft'n.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg county and all others interested, are hereby notified that the next Term of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County will be opened and held on the 4th Monday of February, and continue for one week and no longer. Solicitors, Jurors, Witnesses and Officers will attend accordingly.

C. F. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
Jan. 28, 1841. 131

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note of hand, said to be executed by me to [illegible], for three hundred and fifty dollars. I hereby assure the same on the date I do [illegible], as I have never to my knowledge seen the said note. I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

JOHN ROGERS.
Jan. 25, 1841. 130*

NOTICE.

THE firm of Springs & Shanklin is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern for Book Account will come forward and close them immediately by Cash or Note. Wm. F. Aris will attend to closing the books at their old stand.

ANDREW SPRINGS.
A. J. SHANKLIN.
Concord, Jan. 19, 1841. 128f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. Flinn, dec'd, are requested to come forward and settle immediately, or the same will be put in suit for collection. Those having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Administrator, with the Will annexed.
Jan. 25, 1841. 128f

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the late residence of Daniel McAuley, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 23d of February next,

One Negro Boy,

between 20 and 25 years old.

5 or 6 Head of
HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,

and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving bond and security.

DAVID A. CALDWELL,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
Jan. 28, 1841. 132

☞ All persons having claims against the estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward without delay and settle their accounts and save cost.

D. A. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Due Bill, are requested to settle them by Cash or the April Court, as I intend at that time to go to the West.

R. B. PARKS.
Jan. 25, 1841. 129

NEW JAIL TO BUILD.

THE subscribers will receive sealed proposals for building a JAIL in the town of Concord, until the 23d day of March next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of Brick on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 25 feet broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered in by the 15th of November next, and the contract completed by the 15th November, 1842. The contractor to receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1840 by the 15th October next, which amounts to about $1000, and $5000 annually until the whole is paid, and with approved security will be required of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract for the same, can see the plan and specifications of the building by applying to either of the undersigned at Concord.

L. B. KRIMMINGER, } Commis-
WM. BARRINGER, } sioners.
E. W. ALLISON, }

Concord, Cabarrus county,
Jan. 30, 1841. 134

☞ The Carolina Watchman and Whig Banner will advertise until 15th March, and forward accounts.

☞ To the Public.

ALL persons are forewarned against entering upon my premises, or fishing for fish in the mill-race at my Saw Mill on Little Sugar Creek, near by the residence of Samuel McAlpin, who is the only agent for taking in tolls and selling Lumber at said Mill.

SAMUEL SLOAN.
Jan. 28, 1841. 132*

Wrapping Paper.

A few reams of Wrapping Paper, suitable for grocers, for sale at this Office at the lowest cash prices. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

I AM authorized by him to make sale of all the property specified in the trust, except the land, on the 15th of February next, being the Tuesday of the February Court. The sale to continue from day to day, until all the property is sold. The property above mentioned consists of

One Negro Boy,

said to be a very good Plasterer,

1 Negro Woman,

Two Fine Blooded Colts,

One Wagon and Carryall,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

All his stock of

CATTLE

AND

HOGS,

Farming Utensils,

Corn, Fodder and Hay,

and many other articles too tedious to mention. The Negroes will be sold at the Court House, the other property at said Garrison's dwelling house. The terms to be made known upon the day of sale.

J. F. PRIFER, *Trustee.*
Concord, Jan. 26, 1841. 130

For Sale,

A VALUABLE COOK—brought up to the Business. Also a Seamstress accustomed to house work of any kind, bonting, &c.

Apply to D. R. DUNLAP.
Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1841. 131

The subscriber must pay his debts—he therefore calls upon those indebted to him to pay up, and in order that there may be no excuse, he agrees to receive any kind of produce that can be converted into money, at the market price. Those who do not avail themselves of these advantages, will be called on by an officer after February Court, without respect to persons.

D. R. DUNLAP.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Benjamin Withers, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 16th of February next, a quantity of

Pork, COTTON, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Wheat, Rye,

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS,

One Loom and Tackling, One Cotton Gin. One Dutch Fan, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, 12 months' credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. Due attendance will be given by us.

J. T. WITHERS, }
R. H. ELLIOTT, } *Executors.*
Jan. 18, 1841. 119

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately; and those having demands are solicited to present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar.

☞ Last Notice.

I AM settling my business, with a view to leave town early in the ensuing Spring. All debts due me, either of Accounts or Notes, are now due and must be paid. After January Court, I shall proceed to collect all debts, then unpaid, by law. Interest will be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing.

N. B. TAYLOR.

The remaining portion of my stock of Goods yet on hand, are offered for CASH, decidedly cheaper than any others in town—wholesale or retail.

Charlotte, Jan'y. 11, 1841. 119

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Concord, N. C., Jan. 1, 1841.

To the Colonels commanding the following Regiments in the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are, by these orders, commanded to parade your respective Regiments as follows:

The Regiment of Militia in Cabarrus county at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The Regiment of Cavalry composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The Regiment of Volunteers composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The North Regiment of Militia in the county of Mecklenburg, at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 9th of March next.

The South Regiment of said County, at Hoose's on Thursday the 11th of March next.

The Western Regiment of Militia in the County of Montgomery, at Elcon Hearn's, on Tuesday the 16th of March next.

The Eastern Regiment of Militia of said County, at Lawrenceville, on Thursday the 18th of March next.

The above Regiments will appear on the days above mentioned, Equipped as the law requires, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Review and Inspection by the Brigadier General.

WILLIAM C. MEANS,
Brig. Gen. 11th Brigade N. C. Militia.

The following Officers have been appointed and Commissioned to constitute the Staff of the Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

Maj. William Barringer, Aid de Camp.
Maj. William Alexander, Brigade Inspector.
Capt. Robt. S. Young, Brigade Quarter Master.
Dr. Charles J. Pool, Brigade Surgeon.

All Officers and Privates are commanded to respect and obey these orders accordingly.

WILLIAM C. MEANS,
Brig. Gen. 11th Brigade N. C. Militia.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

E. H. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence, which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he has operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have no opportunity of returning upon him if their work should require that. This should not be overlooked that he warrants all his work, and considers himself bound for any that may fail on the account of unfaithfulness in the operator.

His expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When absent he will always make it known through the papers.

☞ All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly.

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.
Jan. 20, 1841. 117f

Mrs. MARY PORTER,
Milliner & Manua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY returns her thanks to her friends for the liberal encouragement she has received. She is still prepared to accommodate her friends; and in addition to her business she has purchased, and will continue to keep on hand, an assortment of

Silks, Satins, Muslins, Muslin de lains, Ginghams & Calicos,

suitable for Ladies Dresses, which she is prepared to make up to order. Also, she intends to keep on hand a handsome assortment of

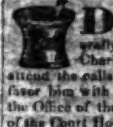
Ladies Cloaks.

She will also have a supply of SILK BONNETS from 62 to $5.

Those indebted to her for work are requested to settle either by CASH or Note, by the 1st of March. Cash would be preferred, as she wants money to renew her stock of Goods and pay what she owes at the North.

Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1841. 10tf

A CARD.



DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

☞ **DISSOLUTION.** ☜

THE firm of Taylor, Harris & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by Note or Book Account are requested to call at the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Elms and settle the same by CASH, immediately, as longer indulgence will not be granted. The business of the firm must be settled.

R. B. TAYLOR.
S. A. HARRIS.
G. C. MARVIN.
Jan'y. 1, 1841. 10tf

N. B. R. B. Taylor is authorized to settle all business of the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers informs his former patrons and the public generally that he has removed the entire Stock of Goods lately owned by Taylor, Harris & Co. to the Brick Store, formerly occupied by W. W. Elms, which he will sell as low for CASH, (or to punctual dealers,) as any other man in the Place. All that he asks is, that the generous public will call and examine his Stock before they purchase elsewhere.

S. A. HARRIS.
Jan'y. 13, 1841. 10tf

SPOONER'S PATENT

HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines to use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.
Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a discovered Medicine—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Impaired Digestion, Flatulence (Habitual) Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Colic, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are scrupulously mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price 50 cents per box.

—ALSO—

PECK WITH PILLS, GALLIGHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous and Chronic Liver Diseases, VALLE'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhœa, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of

C. J. FOX.
Charlotte, October, 1840. 4tf

2 Young Negroes for Sale.

A GIRL and BOY, any person wishing to purchase such property for Cash, will please call at this Office.

Jan. 11, 1841. 10tf

Pay Up.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts by CASH, between this and January Court, without further notice.

C. J. FOX.
Dec. 30, 1840. 118

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the people generally, that he is now living at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Harris, and is prepared to take Young Ladies as BOARDERS, at $8 per month. The place is very private and very convenient to the Academy. No pains will be spared to render those who may board with him comfortable.

R. P. BOYD.
Dec. 26, 1840. 119

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of A. & W. Alexander and Alexander & Brothers, previous to the year 1840, are earnestly requested to call and settle their Notes and Accounts by CASH before or during the week of January Court. Our customers know that we have been slow to enforce collections and we hope our friends will not be offended if we are driven to it now, as we are trying to make arrangements to purchase an

Early Spring Stock of Goods.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16, 1840. 117

NO MISTAKE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the steamer Swan's Lighters a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries and Hardware, &c.

which they offer for Sale at the lowest Cash prices. Persons wishing Good Bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. They will also attend to any

Commission Business.

They will receive and forward either Goods or Produce, to or from Charleston or New York, on as accommodating terms as any other house in this Town. Call second door above B. McIntosh's, on Front St.

ROSSER & GREGORIE.
Charlotte, Nov. 1, 1840. 109 3m

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.*, consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cognac do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.
Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840. 121

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE!

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Ashville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal——while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it. The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published as a medium sheet or quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Ashville N. C., Oct. 20, 1840.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general that they have removed from T. S. Alexander's, old stand to the south east wing of Leroy Spring's, brick building where they will continue to carry on the Tailoring Business.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

Dec. 22, 1840.

REMARKS

Of Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. on the Bill to locate the Judges.

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill that has come hither from the Senate, threatens so serious an infraction upon the Judicial character of North Carolina, that this House will pardon me for occupying a small portion of their attention in an examination of its provisions. It proposes that the Judges who may be hereafter elected, shall reside, one within each of the Judical Circuits of the State.—The effect of this rule will be to narrow down the field of selection from the whole State to one seventh part of it. Nay, sir, in times of high party excitement, such times as some of us have more than once witnessed in this Hall, it will be limited to a still smaller fraction; for it will be made from the Attorneys within that limit belonging to the dominant party. Has it not been the fact in more instances than one, and at various times, that there was not more than one practising Lawyer within a given Judicial Circuit belonging to the party having a majority in this Assembly? and that Lawyer by no means distinguished? Yet, sir, the practical operation of this law would be to "*thrust greatness*" on him. Will you not, by the Senate's Bill, choke up the spring of professional merit, and lessen the *quantum* of material out of which to make Judges over the whole State? What will become of the *esprit du corps?* What of that noble emulation, which makes the ardent mind struggle on to eminence, at the expense of health and domestic happiness?

Ah! who could tell how hard it is to climb
The steep, where fame's proud Temple shines afar;

Who would attempt to climb? Who would toil against the rugged steep, when he saw another, taken perhaps from the very rear of the Profession, lifted by operation of law to the goal of his aspirations? Who would ruin his organs of digestion over the "digested laws," when he had a fair hope, himself, of being thus easily translated to the pinnacle of his hopes without this sacrifice?

But I may be told, that this Bill does not confine the selection to the Circuit. It only provides that when selected, he shall fix his residence within the vacant Circuit. I will not advert to the indelicacy of a candidate's making a bargain to break up his established home and go into an infected region, for an office of this sacred kind; but sir, the operation and *effect* will be generally, as I before stated it—to confine the selection to the vacant Circuit. There is no law compelling a Solicitor to reside with his Circuit, much less to confine the selection to a given section; yet, whoever thinks of any one for that office, but the Attorneys living within the Circuit. Although another may have the very highest degree of qualifications, and although he may have personal favor and influence in the Assembly, although he may be a favorite with his party, (as we ourselves have witnessed at this very session,) there is always a strong denunciation to prefer him for this office. Professional pride and local jealousy unite like at the bare suggestion. Take the Officers of the Seven Kings, they say it is not one Abner and Pharlar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? Are not our own Attorneys as good as the Attorneys of any other Circuit? Shall we be prohibited to others for our reelection Judges?

But what is the great good to cease, of breaking up our old and venerated system?

It is alleged, that great inconvenience arises from the want of a Judge in vacation, to grant Writs of Injunction, *Certiorari, Recordari* and *Habeas Corpus*. To this I answer—that in all the cases mentioned, but the last, relief can be had by preparing the papers and sending them by mail even to the most distant part of the State; and in *all* the cases, the three Judges of the Supreme Court have concurrent power with the seven Superior Court Judges to grant these extraordinary writs. With these few officers scattered, not always promiscuously, (for ceteris paribus, his location is always more or less regarded in the present mode) there is no great danger of extreme hardship. Be it remembered, also, that there is already a tribunal for granting the privilege of bail; to wit, the examining Magistrates. If they do not execute their office over rigidly, there is no necessity for the application. Does it not comport with the observation of every gentleman present that these officers, are prone to the side of mercy? Is not such the case even to a fault? Let gentlemen just consider how rarely a case of hardship occurs in fact. When has it been seen that a man, obviously not guilty, has been refused bail in a capital case by a Magistrate? And when has it occurred that even in such a case he has suffered oppression long for want of a Judge to examine into the case of detainer? If such untoward occurrences do happen, they are certainly very rare and ought not to form the basis of legislation. It is wrong to reason from extreme cases, but it is out of the question to make experiments upon the vital part of our Judiciary, lest a few *poor* and *respectable* manslayers or house breakers may happen to stay in jail a few days longer than they deserved.

But there is another feature in this Bill which I regard as peculiary objectionable. It is that which enacts that a non removal into the prescribed Circuit, or a removal out of it, shall amount to a "mal-administration of judicial functions." Sir, I find this word "mal-administration" in the amended Constitution (Rev. Stat. 23) Art. III, Sec. 1st. "The Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of this Constitution, *mal administration* or corruption." I find also in the next clause that the judgment prescribed on impeachment, is removal from office and disqualification, "but the party convicted may nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law." Sir, it is palpable from this connection, that the mal-administration for which an impeachment would lie, ought to be something *malum in se*—something involving a departure from good morals or honor, such as bribery, false judgment, partiality, sycophancy and insolence. To shew that I am right in this, ask gentlemen to turn to the oath prescribed for a Judge, (Revised Statutes, p. 433 4,) they will see that he swears to "do equal justice to all persons, rich and poor;" that he "will not take any fee, gift, gratuity or reward whatsoever;" that he will not "maintain" "any plea or quarrel" "depending in said Court," but will "*faithfully, truly* and *justly*" do equal and impartial justice to the public and individuals." Can any one doubt the nature of the offences, that were intended by the makers of this instrument, to be made impeachable mal administration? I will not moot the question, whether you have the power to manufacture impeachable crimes out of harmless acts; but I will say, you ought not to do it. It is an odious policy to be creating new offences by statute. In the present case, it would be ridiculous; it would be an odd sight to see a Judge hauled up before the Senate for doing that, which every animal on the face of God's earth has a right of doing, except beasts of burthen—the right of locomotion, and especially the instinctive right of fleeing from danger. Sir, I may be misinformed, as to the insalubrity of the regions into which you are endeavoring to force or confine our Judges, but if I am, the fault of error is in part with the advocates of this Bill; for the other day, when we had the bill to fix an uniform day to hold the Elections throughout the State, we have not forgotten the strong appeals the gentlemen made to us in favor of an early day in July. The gentleman from Northampton, in particular, drew a picture of Autumnal fever that had well nigh put this House into an ague fit. Give us the earliest day possible said he, that we may throw in our votes and split for the mountains, lest the saffron colored fiend shall lay hold of us.—Unpromising and forbidding as this account is, it is nothing to one which I derived from a gentleman of that country. As, however, he was at the moment shaking with a hard ague, and was cursing bilious fever with his teeth clenched as close as he could get them; some allowance, I presume, should be made on the score of spleen. Sir, said he to me, you have no idea of our condition about the dog days. You may go into a Pocosen on a sun shiny day, about the close of August, and you may see armies of the sooty tenants of that region, each ensconced on the South side of a tussock, roaring out with tearful eyes and a swelling voice —"CALOMEL!"—"CALOMEL!"—"CALOMEL!" while the smaller generation of suffocators will salute you an octave higher, with "*Quinine!*" "*Quinine!*" "*Quinine!*"—What, sir, fastens a man down to such a country as this, in the most dangerous period of the year, when the very gentlemen who urge it say, they are obliged to leave it. Surely, surely, you would not do such a thing!

But say they no one is obliged to go; no one is obliged to take the office. I know that, sir, and I would say further, that any

Western Lawyer who would take the affection, on condition of his breaking up his home and going to live among the bugs and mosquitoes, when every body that could get away had left there, would deserve but little sympathy if the black ox were to tread hard on him. Reasoning *a priori*, I would say, if he were to fall a victim to his folly, the Bench would not suffer much loss. But, sir, there are other human beings, whose situations we are bound to regard. The voice of humanity pleads for the wife and children, whom an ambitious father has forced into the dismal regions of disease.—I need not tell you how often these tender relations are slighted and trampled down by the very best of us, in the fury of professional emulation. Even a far better motive may betray us. The wish to provide for our families, and give them honorable station in society, may introduce the unhappy man to carry his family where the hand of death soon seizes them. O, sir, it is wrong thus to tempt poor human nature! Doubly wrong and unpardonable in this Assembly, who should be a great Parent to us all, thus to tempt and expose her children. Mr. Speaker, I have a notion if this Bill shall seem likely to pass, to propose as an amendment to it, that if any married Law yer in the upper country shall accept of a Judgeship in the swamp region, that it shall forthwith be a cause of divorce, if the wife shall choose so to regard it. But if she shall consent to go with him, I propose to make it infanticide to carry with them a mountain brat, and a high misdemeanor, for them to incur any more *little responsibilities*—"*blooming nuditics*," I believe the play man called them the other night.—This, to say the least of it, would be "*a maladministration*" of their matrimonial "*functions.*"

Mr. Speaker, if it be the purpose of this Assembly to distribute the Judges of the State according to Circuits, the same policy will require the distribution of the Justices of the Peace, according to Captains' Companies. There seems to be fully as much reason and propriety in the one arrangement as in the other. In order to save trouble, and to do the work with exactness, I would suggest that a celebrated Patent Corn Planter, which runs over a field, dropping a grain or two in each hill *and covering it up*, might with a little improvement, be used to advantage in this wholesale distribution. The covering up in the low country, would be quite a labor-saving operation.

I beg the gentlemen of the Whig party to remember, with what responsibility they have come into power, after ten years of hard struggling. We have promised reform and much is expected of us by the people. I cannot believe that we are going to begin the work of reform with a measure like this. If we do begin this good work in this way, I fear we shall be told that we have mended the State, as the Devil is said to have mended the dog's leg, when he took out a bone and put in a stick. I fear it will be said that like the Allemans and Pannonia's, we broke into the citadel, to tear down the sacred work of the temple. Remember, Sir, that the party which we have so lately opposed in fierce conflict, although we called them revolutionists, disorganizers, loco-focos and agrarians, and although they did many things which we thought calculated to weaken our institutions, during the long ten years night of their ascendant, never once put their rude hands upon the Judiciary of the State. To their lasting credit be it said, they administered this part of their power with honor to the State and great advantage to the people. They sustained the strength and purity of the Judicial system, by a series of excellent appointments, taken mostly from the ranks of their adversaries. And, sir, I appeal to them now, not as a party man, but as an humble son of North Carolina, to stand up to the exalted position which they have heretofore occupied. I call upon them to rally, as they did in other days, to the rescue of this well-tried and venerated system.

But, Sir, suppose this law had been passed, and its friends were about to execute it, I fear me, they would find themselves only at the beginning of difficulties. There are, we will say, three vacant Circuits and only one vacant Judgeship. Now as we cannot cut up his Honor like a roasted goose, and distribute a part to each, there will at once be a squabble as to who shall have him. The Nag's Head gentlemen will say, we are the primary movers, and our grievances were the leading cause, of this law's being adopted; so we should have the first accommodation. Not so, say the gentlemen from the Cross Creek country, we have done and suffered more than either of you in this cause; we have reserved our better judgment in this matter; we have in some degree, compromised our self-respect, and our position is really awkward and painful; therefore, we think we ought to have the first Judge. Nay, nay, say the gentlemen from the mountains, it cannot be denied, that there is great risk and danger to the lives of such as go to the low country; the friends of the bill, as well as its opponents, have all admitted this; it will undoubtedly prove the death of several Judges; and, as in all regular built tragedies, the death scene comes last, you should be content to be postponed. Such and so on will be the discussion—its result may be prefigured by the following incident. A holy Priest once gave out to his flock, that he had such an interest in the world beyond the clouds, that he could bring down a shower of rain whenever he prayed for it, provided they made an unanimous application to that effect.—Well they wanted rain and that badly; but some how, or some other how, it so turned out that they could not get ready for it at the same time. This produced a violent quarrel among them, which progressed till they fell to blows and it terminated in the expulsion of the Parson and the blowing up of the Church. I believe, Sir, that this law would soon be blowed up in an attempt to put it in practice! *If not so*, it would soon blow up us, who made it, and blow up the credit of the whig party.

I would beg gentlemen to reflect seriously before they begin with their experiments. They ought to remember how much we have suffered from experiments in another quarter; they ought to think how much depends upon securing for the Bench the very highest qualifications. The [illegible] This office concerns the dearest rights, the character, the feelings as well as the property of us all. How much, therefore, does it require to form the perfect judicial character? How much of learning, how much of probity, how much of firmness and independence, how much of dignity, patience, industry and amenity? And, how rarely, are these qualities found combined in the same individual! Whenever they are found they ought to be brought into the public service, coming from where they may. Sir, if this alteration prevails, I do predict that in less than ten years we shall see a marked deterioration in our Judiciary. The leprosy of Naaman will cleave to Gabazi, and what has heretofore been our pride and boast, will become a hissing and a reproach.—Twelve years ago, standing about this spot in a house, that has since been reduced to ashes, when an attempt like this was made to infract upon the integrity of our system, I told my associates of a Judge in the far West, who sat upon the seat of Justice and cut his toe-nail's, while a sheriff was running down a Jury and tying them. Make this change, and we may expect to see such scenes re-enacted in the old North State; we may expect to see swaggerers and political spouters, in the high places of Themis, we may expect to behold the pure ermin of Justice stained with hard cider and oyster liquor, and besmeared with ginger bread, or torn into tatters in some disreputable fisticuff. Deliver us from such a system!

SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM of N. C.

On the Pre Emption Bill.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, rose and said that he had originally entertained no design to participate in this discussion. Those whom he represented (so far as he had ascertained their wishes) were generally opposed to the policy of pre-emptions, and he himself, concurring in that opinion, had intended to content himself with a silent vote, but for certain doctrines which had been advanced and facts stated in the progress of the debate. The bill would have been far less objectionable to him had the amendment prevailed which was offered by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) limiting the bounties which it proposed to confer to American citizens, and excluding unnaturalized foreigners. But, in resisting this amendment, the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. Wright) had contended that any one of the States had the right to confer the elective franchise on foreigners without naturalization, according to the laws of the United States, and thus enable them to vote in elections under this Government; and the honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Young,) who has just taken his seat, had stated that this doctrine was actually carried out in practice in his State, for that there aliens had voted after a residence of six months. It was upon this subject Mr. G. had risen to say a few words. He could not but regard such a doctrine as directly in the teeth of the Constitution of the United States. The honorable Senator from New York (*Mr. Wright*) understands this power to belong to a State by reason of the general provision in the Constitution that members of the House of Representatives and the President are directed to be chosen by the People of the several States, and that "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." It was unnecessary for Mr. G. to remind one who showed himself so familiar with such subjects, of the ordinary rule of interpretation, that all parts of the instrument must be looked to in giving it a construction, and that general words were oftentimes controlled by particular provisions.—The section of the Constitution immediately preceding that referred to by the Senator from New York was equally general in its terms: "All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." If *we* look no further than this clause, the Senate and House of Representatives can make laws without hindrance or concurrence from any other department of the Government. The words are as comprehensive as any that our language can afford. But in the subsequent parts of the Constitution we learn that no act of Congress shall become a law unless it receive the approbation of the President, except in cases which need not now be mentioned. Finding this first and broadest declaration of the Constitution qualified and restrained by subsequent provisions, our surprise will be the less if we discover that that relied on for the support of the power in question is subject to a like qualification. Let us, in passing, inquire who are "the people of the several States" by whom Representatives, &c. are to be chosen? Who are the people of Kentucky, among whom you, sir, reside? Who are the people of New York? Does any one understand them to include unnaturalized aliens, owing allegiance to foreign Governments, and bound to cleave to them in the event of a controversy with our own? But suppose that by the generality of these words they were embraced. The Constitution elsewhere, in express terms, gives to Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and Congress has exercised that power by prescribing the rule.—From its very nature, it cannot be concurrently exercised by the General Government and the States. There cannot, in the nature of things be a uniform rule throughout the United States, and yet different rules in different States. But it is asked by the Senator from New York, (Mr. Wright,) shall Congress prescribe the qualifications of voters in the States? By no means.—Congress cannot prescribe any qualifications for electors in the States who are native born or naturalized citizens; and even in the case of a foreigner they cannot prescribe to him qualities as an *elector*, properly so called, but they prescribe the means by which a disqualification under which he labors may be removed; and such disqualification can be removed by no other authority. This construction of the Constitution conflicts with no just rights of the States; on the contrary, the rights of all the others are grossly violated by any one of them undertaking to naturalize aliens to any other [illegible] made from those vested upon in the Constitution of the United States. The States, by the Constitution, have covenanted with each other, which some of them can in good faith violate.—Some of these are of a positive character, such as that they will deliver up fugitives from justice, and fugitive slaves and servants. Others are negative, such as that they will abstain from the exercise of powers themselves which they have delegated exclusively to the General Government.—To refuse to execute the former is a crime of omission; to attempt the exercise of the latter is a crime of commission; both alike injurious to the other States. When, therefore, a State admits foreigners to political rights, affecting the action of this Government, without naturalization, she violates the covenants of the Constitution and does injury to her sister States.

Such (said Mr. G.) is my reading of the Constitution. How stands the question upon authority? I believe that all interpreters of the Constitution agree that the States have alienated exclusive powers of legislation to this Government in three cases only: 1st. Where the Constitution, in express terms, granted an exclusive authority to the Union. 2d. Where it granted, in one instance, authority to the Union, and in another prohibited the States from exercising the like authority. And 3d. Where it granted an authority to the Union, to which a similar authority in the States would be absolutely repugnant and contradictory. And it is a little remarkable that all the commentators on the Constitution, from Mr. Madison down—at least as far as I am informed—have selected this very power of naturalization as an illustration of the third class of these cases. In the Constitution of the State which I have the honor in part to represent—and but for this fact Mr. G. would not now have obtruded himself on the notice of the Senate—as adopted in 1776, there is this clause: "Sec. 40. That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means hold, acquire, and transfer land or other real estate: *and, after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.*"—Under this section, foreigners, by taking an oath of allegiance to the State, may yet acquire, hold, and transfer lands; but, in the fulfilment of her duties to the Union—and Mr. G. trusted she had fulfilled them all—North Carolina, by her constituted authorities, both legislative and judicial, had uniformly, admitted that, by her adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the passage of naturalization laws by Congress, the latter clause of the section just quoted was abrogated; and that foreigners could become citizens only according to the uniform rule established by Congress. And Mr. G. appealed to honorable Senators if it was just towards her, and the other States of the Union who put a like construction on the Constitution, that other members of the Confederacy should adopt a different rule of naturalization. When the Constitution was adopted, it was declared to be intended to secure "the blessings of liberty to the People of the United States and their posterity." Aliens were no parties to it.—But a provision was inserted by which Congress might admit them to become parties, and to share in its blessings. The Constitution was brought into existence mainly to regulate our foreign relations. To Congress had been given the power to make peace and war with other nations, and there appeared to be a propriety in giving it also the power of determining upon what conditions the people of those nations should be admitted to share with us in the privilege of deciding on the questions of peace and war with their native countries.

But (said Mr. G.) the states have agreed by the Constitution to distribute their relative power in the other branch of Congress, and in the election of a Chief Magistrate, according to the respective numbers of their people; and, so long as those numbers depend on the natural course of increase, or on the inducements which might be held out for emigration from one State of the Union to another, the struggle for power among themselves was one of fair and honorable competition. But, sir, I deny that in such a contest any state has a right to invoke as allies unnaturalized foreigners.—This is a subject of vast magnitude, to which I desire to call the special attention of Congress and the country. There is shortly to be a new distribution of power, according to the census recently taken of the people of the United States. Sir, I protest against aliens being enumerated in that census, or, if so enumerated, against any state acquiring members of the House of Representatives, or votes in the Presidential election, by considering aliens, not naturalized, as a part of "the people" of such state. This is an unconstitutional mode of acquiring power, which, if tolerated, would subvert one of the first principles of our confederacy. And, with proper deference to the opinions of others, I cannot conceive a more gross violation of the constitution, a more clear usurpation of power, than for a state to annul or dispense with the laws of naturalization, and swell its own importance and weight in the Union by the aid of aliens owing no allegiance to this country, but bound by the highest obligations to take up arms against it in the event of war with their own sovereign. Such an injury is the more grevious because it operates not so much against this government as against the constitutional rights of the co-states of the confederacy who had not expressly provided sanctions to prevent such infractions.

Mr. G. would take occasion to remind the Senate that not only personal bravery and adventurous spirit, the qualities so much lauded by honorable senators from the west as characterizing those for whose benefit this bill was intended—that not only these, but the highest degree of virtue and honor, might co exist with a deadly hostility to republican institutions; and he would exhort them to beware how bounties were bestowed on those who owed no allegiance to the government.

Mr. G. said he had not noticed, in its proper connexion, the precedent alluded to by the honorable senator from New York, (Mr. Wright,) of the admission of Michigan into the Union with a clause in her constitution allowing foreigners to vote. [illegible] it sanctioned the doctrine contended for by the Senator from New York. As Mr. G. had understood the condition of Michigan gave the right of voting to the inhabitants of that state at the time of its formation; and the act of Congress admitting her into the Union was by implication a special act of naturalization for the then inhabitants.—He supposed such a law was within the power of Congress; and if so, the case of Michigan was not a precedent for this, to him, (Mr. G.) new and alarming doctrine; if, however, it were otherwise, he should not admit that a single precedent of Congress could overturn what was in his opinion the true construction of the constitution—one of its most important provisions. Mr. G. said that he had no feeling of hostility to foreigners who were disposed to become citizens according to the constitutional mode. He believed our present regulations on the subject were hospitable and liberal. If they were not enough so, he was ever willing to hear propositions to make them more liberal. He, however, was opposed to annihilating the uniform rule on the subject of naturalization, and bestowing bounties on those who owe no allegiance to our government.

Maj. Downing again.

ON OUR WAY TO WASHINGTON.

To the Editors of the New York Express.

We are coming—slowly but surely—for as the General has got a good many old friends and stopping places on the way, and wants to look about him and see as much of the country as he can before 4th March next, he thought it best to start early and make as much of a circus-business as possible. I do raly believe if the General had let folks have their way he wouldn't "touch bottom" from the time of leaving *the Cabin* till he got to the *White House*—but he would rather go afoot any day than pass through all the hurrawing that is *not* up all along the road—it beats the "grand tower" all hollow—for there aint a living critter who dont yell out most awful and swing his hat round as soon as he sees the General; and I expect it will come pritty tuff on me before we git to the end on't, for it 's impossible for one man to do all the bowing and shaking hands that is required. One thing surprises me is to know what on arth has become of "the opposition;" I haint seen a rale Loco Poco now going on nigh two months.

I suppose you are all considerable curious to know who the General is going to appoint to all the big and little offices, and I have taken care to ask the General and he has told me *all about it*, and says I am at liberty to tell you and every body else, and so I dont see the use in keeping this matter any longer in the dark. I saw *the paper* the day afore we started and it was the last that was pack'd up—it is the biggest sheet you ever see, all ruled off in wide streaks and on top is written, "*Names of my fellow citizens who I believe are able to discharge faithfully and honestly the duties of the office to which I may nominate them to the Senate of the U. S. for appointment*," and that is pretty much all I could see, except on the outside is written in pencil, "*to be look'd to and fill'd upon and after 4th March next.*"

There is a good deal said in all these parts about Bank matters, and every body has some plan or other to put things strait. The General don't himself say much about it, but he reads pretty much all that is written on the matter, and lets folks talk all they know and he finishes off by *thinking*. One chap call'd t'other day and read to the General a long letter from New York, containing *a statement* of the big bank in Philadelphia and showing by another statement that it was broken all to bits, and tho' that Bank show'd a long list of property and debts due to it—yet that all that property and debts warn't worth any thing, and that it never would do to have such another rascally "*aristocratic institution.*" "Well," says I, "Mister it seems to me that what you call *aristocratic* comes nigher to *democratic.*" "Now," says I, "if that bank had stock to "*the aristocracy*," and lent money only to *the rich folks*, it would now have no bad debts to collect." "O well," says he, "poor folks never ought to borrow money, they ought to get along without it."—"Well," says I, "that is a notion I never thought on afore, for when I was in the *last Government*, along with General Jackson, all our *democratic friends* used to pester the General and me all the while to make the United States Bank to shell out to poor folks, and we took *the deposits* away from it because the complaint was that Squire Biddle and the Bank was *too aristocratic*, and didn't give poor folks a chance to borrow money to carry on their trade with."—"Now," says I, "how do you make that square with your present notions."

"Why the fact is," says he, "it is pretty tuff work to make the notions of one time fit the notions of another time; but I do say it never will do to have another such a Bank for it is pretty nigh all owned by foreign aristocrats, and that never will do in a democratic country—it is downright awful; and Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton and all the good democrats in Congress say it will be the ruin of the country."

"Well, now," says I, "if that don't beat Solomon! How long do you think it would take foreigners to destroy this country by putting their money in the big Bank and let Squire Biddle loan it out to the poor democracy, who you say will never pay it back again?" This set him to scratching his head a little; and not liking that turn he changed it and said, "But it aint right to loan foreigner's money in that way, it aint treating our own well and it destroys their confidence in us." "Well," says I, "we best look a little into that matter, and see that things aint made worse than they need be. We have pritty much all on us been struggling under and through a heavy storm, and he who has saved any thing may think himself pretty well off. A ship may be good for something, tho' she has lost a few pails. I have seen the "Two Pollies," in my day stript pritty nigh clean, but Capt. Jumper with a little assistance from the other owners, would rig her up and she would go to work again and in the most seemly way would have heaps loads. It also what our "statesmen," says I "for forty years to speculating, and when times are bad, turn to and sell off and quit, that is just the time to hang on and cheer up, and off coats and go at it and put things to rights for good weather and fair wind." "There is one thing," says I, "that is pritty certain in money matters—what may be saved or spent in the country is not wasted at last; it is somewhere about, and folks dont eat it or drink it, its only going the rounds—A few years ago the Treasury was so full it couldn't hold it and now its all out.—'Uncle Sam' haint got a dollar in his pocket and is in debt too, but who says he is broke?—he has got plenty of property, but if he was to throw up and sell off his property in these times it would'nt bring enuff to pay one year's expenses he is at. And so it is with most kinds of property,—very few who have much and owe anything but would come out the leetle end of the horn by selling off and giving up. The only way then is to fix things so as to let folks go to work at their different trades and callings and set matters moving and you will see them how the cat jumps."

"Well," says he, "I should like to know what our new President thinks of these matters." "Well" says I, "he *thinks* a good deal about 'em, but he don't mean to *talk* about 'em till 4th March next, on account of his respect for Mr. Van Buren who is President till that time—but when 4th March comes then you and all the rest of the people (now considerable over twelve millions) will all see it in black and white so there will be no mistake—his notions about the Constitution are for the President to talk to Congress and tell them all he knows, and then he is sure *all the people* will git it; but if you are in a hurry and would like to know my notions about it afore-hand, this thing you may be sure on, and that is, we shall go back to the pint where the car run off the track, and look to the cause on it, and put all them matters right—examine the track, the engine and engineers—and at all the cross breaks look well to the *switch men*—for next to running off the track is getting on a long track and then go ahead—and with that I scraped back my right foot and axidas I say to you,

"My service to you,"

J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

FELIX GRUNDY.

We find in the *Madisonian* the following sketch of the public life of Mr. Grundy, who for a quarter of a century before his death acted a conspicuous part on the stage of public affairs. He died at Nashville, on the 19th of December last:

Mr. Grundy was born in Berkley county, Virginia, on the 11th of September, 1777. His age was therefore a little upwards of 63 years. His father, an Englishman by birth, removed to Kentucky about the year 1780, at a period when, to use his own language, "death was in almost every bush, and every thicket concealed an ambuscade;" three of his brothers having been soon after murdered, and his mother robbed by the Indians.

Mr. Grundy having received a common school education at Bardstown, Ky., and studied law with George Nicholas, was admitted to the bar in 1797.

In 1799, he was elected a member, from Washington county, of a convention called to revise the constitution of Kentucky.—Soon after he was chosen to the Legislature, where he continued until 1806, when he was appointed a Judge of the court of Appeals. In March, 1807, he was made Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky. In consequence of the inadequacy of the salary, he resigned the office in 1808, and removed to Nashville Tenn., to practice in his profession.

In 1811, he was sent to Congress, and made here Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations just at the eve of the war. He continued in Congress the three ensuing sessions, and his fellowship with Mr. Madison became a proverb.

From this period, for fifteen years, Mr. Grundy took no direct part in public affairs, with the exception of discharging temporary trusts in his adopted State.

In 1829, he was elected a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Eaton, resigned.

While in the Senate, he successively held the posts of Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, and on the Judiciary, and of a Select Committee of the last session, "on the Legislative power of the Union to assume the debts of the several States."

September 1, 1838, he was appointed Attorney General of the United States, and the next year was re elected to the U. S. Senate of which body he was a member at the time of his decease.

HUNTED DOWN.

We learn, from one of our exchange papers, that our old acquaintance, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, formerly of Charlotte county, in this State, has recently run down a Company of strolling Players in the western part of New York.

It appears that this eloquent and popular advocate of the Temperance cause, was delivering a course of lectures in the town of Lisbon, which place was at the same time the theatre of operations of a Company of travelling Comedians. The addresses of Mr. Hunt proving a source of superior attraction deprived the Theatre of an audience, so that the Manager waited on him and desired to know how long he intended to remain in the place, and which end of the row he would take on his departure.—*Dansville Reporter.*

A Noble Sentiment.—The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in these innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests.—*Washington's Letters to Arthur Young.*

Extract of a letter from Washington to the N. York Courier:

In my late letter no reference has been made to the feelings which pervade the Whig party. I can only say, whatever of faction or dissention existed among them are now swallowed up in the triumph of victory. The recent Presidential Election has taught them practically, their own strength, and that it consists in union, which now pervades their ranks to an extent never before equalled. The choice for Cabinet Ministers, which General Harrison is believed to have made, is approved and applauded in every section of the country by our Whig friends. You no longer hear of a Clay party, a Webster party, or a Henry party. All, all unite in speaking of the great Whig party:

"As a band of brothers join'd
"Peace and safety we shall find."

It is a source of great amusement to some of us, who assist of evening and talk over the pigmy efforts of the poor souls yet in power, to create divisions in our ranks. The bireling presses of the party lead off, and their tools echo the sayings of the Globe. One names a Whig member of Congress by the button, and expresses his apprehensions that Clay will have too much influence with the President. Another that Webster has got the better of Clay by being Secretary of State and a dead shot that there is a bargain between Clay and Webster for the two next Presidential terms.

All these movements and this farrago only show the forlorn and hopeless condition of the Loco Foco party. They despair, and well they may. Of two things you may rest assured. First. They will create no jealousy in our ranks. Second. There will be a contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, but it will only be, to see can give the most efficient support to Gen. Harrison's administration.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

LOCOFOCACY TANGLED.

We apprehend from the representations of the Boston Atlas, that the jealousies of the Loco Foco leaders, have so tangled them, that they never will be able to unravel themselves!

From the Atlas.

SYMPTOMS OF TROUBLE IN THE CAMP BY RANKS.

It is not a little amusing to witness the great anxiety which the would be candidates for the Presidency among the locofocos manifest to trumpet abroad their great regard for Van Buren. The "man of Kinderhook" has been so badly beaten, that he is not only defeated but forever disgraced. The Loco Foco party, we think, can never again be brought to rally to his support. Aware of this, we see the Benton, the Calhoun, *et id omne genus* of aspirants to the house of a defeat 4 years hence, are striving to out do the other in their expressions of devotion to their prostrate chief. By so doing they pass with the party for a great deal of credit and regard or the want of self denial—devotion to the cause, which they have nothing to apprehend from one who has utterly ruined their party, and therefore exist him without fear. The praise of Mr. Van Buren costs them nothing while they hope to benefit by it. But they will find that their efforts will be unsuccessful as their professions of love for Mr. Van Buren, are utterly selfish and insincere. There are too many aspirants to jostle one another, and the road by which Benton, Calhoun, etc., are striving to reach the goal, is open to all. Already are the travellers therein crossing the path of one another. Benton, on his way to Washington, without consultation with his party announces in Cincinnati, his desire that Van may be the candidate four years hence. But Mr. Calhoun does the same on his way from Charleston, and Mr. Buchanan, from Pennsylvania. Each wishes to form public opinion, and each by uniting in the pretended desire to promote what they are most anxious to prevent, may, in the end, bring about the very result they are most anxious to avoid. Meanwhile, Calhoun manifests symptoms of an intention to assert in case he is not the candidate. Benton denounces him, while Buchanan, King of Alabama, Nicholas, and others, are doing all they can to checkmate the movements of both.

In reference to this matter, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

Mr. Calhoun has disconcerted his friends by avowing a determination to give a cordial support to General Harrison. He waits for his measures,—for the full disclosure of his policy, before he will commence as opposition; and he promises him a hearty support in case his measures should meet his views. The next gentleman in Mr. Buchanan, but he is viewed with great jealousy. Mr. Benton has no strength in Pennsylvania, whatever he may have with the democracy, whatever the radical interests of the country. The great efforts which he brings forward and advocates, are generally approved by his own political friends in that body.

Democracy Tested.—It is said several of our foreign ministers talk of resigning soon after the 4th of March next!

Charlotte:

TUESDAY, February 2, 1841.

☞ We give our readers to-day, the speech of Senator Graham, on the Pre-emptive Pre-emption Bill, before the Senate. If we do not much mistake the people of North Carolina, such unconstitutional doctrines as that urged by Mr. Wright, of New York, will receive that condemnation which it deserves from all parties. Mr. Wright is the leading Loco Foco in the State of New York. If his doctrine be that of the party to which he belongs, Heaven save us from such bastard democracy.

THE PRESPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

This bill seems to engross a great portion of the time and attention of the Senate. Mr. Clay, Crittenden, Mangum, Graham, and several other distinguished Senators have spoken against the Bill. In that body Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun, the two statesmen who can make the most available capital for the next presidential campaign of the Public Lands. They both wish to create a western interest convertible into means for their elevation and aggrandizement. It is difficult to say which will get the best of it, however, Mr. Calhoun has cast fluttering fleetsy so far as a southern statesman could for the public good and his own, is concerned, he has baited his hook with the Public Lands and thrown it to the new States for a bite. But we trust that justice yet dwells within the hearts of the Western People, that their hearts can yet feel the obligation due their neighbors, and though has not yet swallowed up every sentiment of right, they possess too much honor and nobility of character to be bribed indirectly into the commission of gross and palpable injustice.

☞ *Federalist.*—What a mass of political capital the Loco Focos have made of *that word*. It has been the bug bear to frighten the timid, to coerce the reluctant and to secure the wavering. It has been the talisman through which the incantations of Locofocoism have been carried on. It has been the *sine qua non* in the Loco-foco vocabulary. Without the aid of *that word* what would the poor dejected followers of Martin do? What hope or stay could prop their falling fortunes crumbling beneath the touch of truth? Like *Macbeth*, they behold, in that word the ghost of Banquo, it rises before them in a hideous shape, in Congress and out of Congress, at home and abroad, here, there and every where it pursues, and for a moment leaves not their distempered minds. Let a whig member of Congress propose a duty upon wines and silks, and, up pops its ghastly form, let the public lands be declared the property of the states in Common, and, its dark and baleful image sadly glides by! If a senator wishes to protect the interests of the nation there talks the monster! But thanks to the intelligence of the American people, words can no longer for principles, nor assertion for facts; the "age of humbug" has passed away, and sober judgment resumed her sway.

We wonder if the Editor of the Charlotte *Journal* is a young man or an old Bachelor, or if he has any notion of *getting married*—he appeals so eloquently to the fair portion of creation in behalf of his paper—we are rather inclined to believe he must be in *love*—whether it is a mere reminiscence of "old times," or a new emotion inspired by some fair form in that region, we cannot "*divine*"—he speaks so of the tenderness confusion of the heart (brains) when gazed on by *those* brilliant orbs, that he must have experienced it, or is undergoing the pleasable emotion at the present—any how, we wish him great success and hope the "beautiful creatures" will patronize him. "Woe (poor soul), thrice unsecure do we"—Probably Cowper.

Getting Married!—Dear Mr. Compiler, how you talk! Why, we would as soon think of sailing up cake river, or taking a ride, No, our friend, we have an especial regard for our personal liberty and individual comfort. But pshaw—also—in "olden time" our heads were once sadly used up by a dose from those dyed tips of matches—brown sherry and witchcraft—dear soul—but we have many troubles—but its all over now—*she did give us a sigh to cling to.*

☞ Mr. Webster has delivered one of his finest Speeches upon the Pre-emption Bill.

☞ Alexander Barrow, (Whig) has been elected a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Louisiana, *for six years from* the 4th of March next. He succeeds Mr. Nicholas (Locofoco.)

☞ We learn from the *New Orleans Picayune*, that another battle has been fought in Florida, by Col. Harney, which resulted in the death of Chechichis and one of his men, twenty-nine men were taken prisoners. Col. Harney lost one man killed and two or three wounded.

☞ Resolutions in favor of the distribution of the Public Lands have passed the Senate of Pennsylvania by a large vote.—Ayes 21, Nays 0. There is but little doubt that the Resolutions will pass the other Branch of the Legislature, and receive the signature of Gov. Porter.

☞ *Easy Sigman!*—The Editor of the Raleigh Standard offers his press, subscribers and all, for sale.—Alas!—no more treasury pap after the 4th of March!—Hard struggling along without *goose grease*, Mr. Standard!

☞ To S. U. P. Precious youth! We advise thee to abide under the eye of thy mother—stray not from the paternal roof, or evil may befall thee. Eschew writing, and cleave unto thy hoe-handle, and perchance, thou mayest become a great cotton scraper!

THEY SAY.

They say that Katy Bobbins said that Polly Mullin said that Suzy Spiggo said that old Mrs. Snoggs told her that Sucky Twogg told her that Sally Slang told Esther Flaris's cousin Milly that you were no better than you should be! The wench, how dare she say so? I'll match her.

☞ Some bachelor man, has given currency to the following impertinent question. Gentlemen are often met with who stutter and stammer, but who ever heard of a lady afflicted with an impediment in her speech?

☞ O. K. Out of knots, out of credit, out of cash. Lovin' reader, that's dreadful nigh exactly our situation; but *e pluribus unum*—means pay for your newspaper.

☞ Good mornin', sir—how d'ye do? worry well, sir—how do you do? worry well thank you, sir—how's all? quite well—is all your folks well? worry well, sir.

☞ *Sublime.*—A fellow thus describes the attack of a wild bull. The bull roared like thunder and I ran like lightning! I jumped a fence and tore my pantaloons like heaven and earth coming together!

☞ "Poor bosom cease thy heavin'," as the gal said yen she tightened her corset strings.

And we say to ourself,
To have just plenty of money,
O! isn't it pleasant and funny!
Pootri, pootro, pootrum!
My darlint then shall us out some.

SPRING CIRCUIT.

The following is the arrangement of the Circuits for the Spring of 1841:

Edenton,	Judge Nash.
Norfolk,	Bailey.
Raleigh,	Settle.
Hillsborough,	Pearson.
Wilmington,	Dick.
Salisbury,	Manly.
Morganton,	Battle.

The Texian Congress has passed a law by which property cannot be sold at all, under execution, unless it shall bring two-thirds of its appraised value. Good.

Gen. Harrison left Washington on the 31st ult. for North Bend, Ohio. He was to proceed to Pittsburg in their new and beautiful steamboat, the *Benjamin Franklin*. The General will depart from Columbia for Washington, on board the *Franklin*, on Tuesday, 26th January.—Probably he will reach Washington about the 7th or 8th of February.

Gen. Harrison is in fine health, and has not had more vigor in the last twenty years.

Mrs. Harrison has regained her health, but will not attempt to cross the mountains with the General.—*Correspondents of the Nat. Intell.*

The Halifax Advocate announces that Jesse A. Bynum will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from that District; and nominates Wm. W. Cherry as the Whig candidate to succeed him. The nomination is not less satisfactory to the Whig party than the prospect of getting rid of Bynum, who has not added much to the character of the State, to say the least.—*Fay. Obs.*

Mississippi Legislature.—The renovation which the Mississippi Legislature underwent at several recent special elections has thrown the Whigs into the majority in the House, and on meeting on the 5th ult., Alex'r Venfress, (W.) of Wilkinson county, was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 38 to 34, and R. M. Corwine, (W.) of Yazoo, Clerk, by a vote of 40 to 37.

Our School Law.—Some of the Northern papers have given South Carolina credit for the passage of the liberal act of our Legislature appropriating $75,000 per annum to Common Schools. The error is a natural one. A public meeting in Charleston having admitted that there was more *ignorance* in South Carolina than in any other State, it was reasonable to suppose that the Legislature of that State had adopted measures to remedy the evil.—*Fay. Obs.*

THE MODERN DIOCLESIAN.

It is related of Diocleisan, that on some occasion, after he had abdicated the throne of the Roman world, he was solicited by a friend to re assume the reins of Government and the imperial purple. He is said to have rejected this temptation with a smile of pity, calmly observing that if he could show his friend "the *cabbages* which he had planted with his own hand at Salony, he should no longer be urged to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power."

After the fourth of March, '41, Mr. Van Buren will have plenary permission to "follow in the footsteps" of a genuine Roman hero; like Him to point with an honest and becoming joy to his long-neglected *cabbages*; and to promulgate his determination never again to relinquish the cultivation of this useful and unpretending vegetable for the pursuit of empty and unavailing power.

Oh! for another Gibbon to celebrate the *abdication* of this modern Diocleisan.—*R. Star.*

The Credit System.—With all the affected horror of the credit system, which the Locos lose no opportunity of professing, none are so ready as they to go in debt, when they have a chance. Look at the General Government, for example, which, under Loco rule, has gone in debt from ten to twenty millions; at the State of Pennsylvania, whose debt, contracted under the same party, is thirty-six millions; at Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, &c. with their immense debts. And now we find that Maine, with a rich public domain, and without a single State rail road or canal, has a debt of $1,078,967.—*Fay. Obs.*

GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

The Legislature of Maine having accepted the report of the Committee appointed to count the votes for Governor, that there was no election by the People, the House, on Thursday, nominated Edward Kent and John Fairfield to the Senate, and the latter body, by a vote of sixteen to eight, on the same day, elected Mr. Kent (W.) Governor of Maine for one year. On Wednesday, Mr. Kent took the Oaths of Office and entered upon the discharge of its duties.—*R. Register.*

A joint resolution was passed by the Alabama Legislature authorizing the Governor to cause Gold Medals to be made and presented to Miss Mary M'Kerly and Sisters, in consideration of the industry and success of these young ladies in the cultivation of Silk, an elegant specimen of which was deposited, by Resolution, in the Executive office of the State.

DEMOCRACY—WHAT IS IT?

Mr. Benton once defined *Democracy*, as compounded of two Greek words, signifying the rule of the People—that is of the *majority*. The "Globe" said about the same time, "there is no other democracy than the democracy of numbers." Of course, therefore, according to their own *doctrines*, the Whig party now constitute the "Democracy." Either so, or Gen. Harrison has been elected by a *minority*.—*Bal. Reg.*

Death of the Sergeant-at-arms.—The Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate of the United States, Judge Haight, formerly of Vermont, died at Washington on Tuesday night. The Senate, on Wednesday morning, voted $500 to be paid to his widow for the purpose of meeting all expenses necessary to the removal of the body for interment to Vermont.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The Manufacturing Interest.—The above Caption has now became proper, even in North Carolina. There is a Manufacturing interest in this State; such has been the rapid progress of the experiment among us, within the few preceding years. We have seen very lately large quantities of cotton yarn and manufactured cotton goods, shipping hence to the North, received here from the establishments of the interior. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence; shipments of this kind are making frequently.—*Wil. Chron.*

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Governor Kent, in his address to the Legislature of Maine, just delivered, expresses himself on the subject of the North-eastern Boundary in the following terms. After alluding to the impediments and delays which have heretofore interposed to prevent an adjustment of the question, he says:

"The time cannot be far distant when the question must assume a more definite shape, either of peaceable of warlike; and much as we may deprecate the evils and miseries of war, we ought to be prepared to meet the issue, if such, after all, is the determination of our opponents, with the firmness of men who feel that they have the right, and who will not yield to threats or force the inheritance of our fathers and the rightful territory of the State. The unanimity which has characterized our State on this question, in the midst of all our political excitements, is a sure guaranty that the People are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate, yet firm and decided measures, and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject, to be made the instrument of any mere party schemes or movements."

On the subject of the recent military occupation of Madawaska by order of the Governor General of Canada, Gov. Kent says:

"I cannot but view this proceeding, to my predecessor done, in his reply to Sir John Harvey, as a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement,' and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested territory. And if the suggestion of Lieut. Gov. Harvey, who seems not to have been consulted in relation to this new act of jurisdiction, and who evidently regards it with regret, if not as an infringement of subsisting arrangements, is disregarded, and the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the General Government, and to urge upon the Government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on the part of the United States of the territory in dispute. The General Government owes it to Maine to move forward in this matter with promptness and energy, with a sincere, and anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party."

In conformity to usage, we learn that the Senate of the United States has been summoned by the Executive to meet in this city on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of business (being, of course, of an Executive character, connected with the commencement of a new Administration, the formation of a new Cabinet, &c.)—*N. Intelligencer.*

Kentucky.—The resolutions in favor of a just and equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of Public Lands among the several States in the ratio of their federal population have passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. In the Senate, the resolution affirming the right of the States to these lands, as a common property, passed unanimously; and the resolution in favor of their distribution, as above, among their rightful owners, passed by the decisive vote of 27 to 4.

The editor of the Troy (Ohio) Times, having recently paid a visit to Gen. Harrison, at North Bend, says in his paper of the 13th—

The General is much absorbed in business, preparatory to his departure, which will probably take place about the first of February. At this early period, before even he himself is in office, he is annoyed by applicants, some for office, and some praying not to be dismissed, who are now in. Some have travelled from the extreme parts of the Union seeking place, whilst others tax his time and patience by enormously long epistles setting forth their vast claims, fine qualifications and great accomplishments, without even paying postage on the same. This neglect to pay postage is highly culpable and most vexatious to the General, imposing upon him an unjust expense of nearly, if not quite, *a hundred dollars per month.*

Death of the only survivor of Major Dade's Command.—Ransom Clark, a soldier who belonged to the command of Maj. Dade, and who only escaped, covered with wounds, to tell the bloody story, died recently at the residence of his father, in York, Livingston county.

Queer.—During the heat of the Presidential contest, a Paris editor announced that he had received a file of American papers, and regretted exceedingly to find by them, that the two candidates for the Presidency were the greatest rascals in the country.

Quite a Present.—The Richmond Star mentions that a gentleman of the editor's acquaintance received on Christmas eleven *turkies*, forty pounds of *butter*, one barrel of *apples*, twelve mince *pies*, a monstrous *cake*, a barrel of soft *soap*, a jar of *preserves*, a poodle *dog*, two little *pigs*, from friends, and *twins* by his wife. He must be perfectly happy.

SAVANNAH, January 18.

From Florida.—The news from Florida continues cheering. Appearances now decidedly justify the expectation that the enemy will ere long surrender. The task of the Commanding General is a delicate one. We shall soon know how far he will trust to the existing manifestations of friendly feeling on the part of the enemy. The presence of the Seminoles from Arkansas in the enemy's camps, may and probably will be productive of happy results.

Our last information is from Tampa, dated January 14. Our correspondent says that the news from the West continues to be gratifying. A letter had been received there from Col. Loomis, dated at Fort Clinch, stating that thirty-three Indians had come in at that post.

Tigar Tail has also come in and was going to Tampa. It is thought that in all about six hundred Indians have presented themselves at various posts along the coast on the Gulf side.

A party of the enemy lately attacked Fort Walker, killing two or three negroes and wounding one white woman. Fort Walker is between Micanopee and Newmanville.—*Republican.*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, Jan. 25, 1841.

DEAR SIR: This day, since I last wrote you, some spirit of humanity has entered into the Globe. The Treasury note is still considered in the discussion of the pre-emption Bill—the fate of the bill is very doubtful—for as I have been able to ascertain the opinion of Congress upon the subject, it is my impression that it will be carried in the affirmative. It may pass the Senate, but I feel very confident it will succeed its death blow in the House of Representatives.

Notwithstanding the glowing description the President gave us in his Annual Message, of the flourishing condition of the finances of the Treasury, Mr. Secretary Woodbury has again presented himself at the doors of Congress, in the character of the great *executive beggar*, importunately beseeching for a new issue of five millions of Treasury Notes. A bill is now before the House of Representatives authorizing him to issue Treasury Notes as the exigencies of the Government may require, but exceeding the sum of five millions of dollars. Mr. Barnard, of New York, proposed a substitute for it, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow ten millions of dollars on the credit of the Government. This is certainly the preferable mode.—Under the Treasury Note system we can never tell how much the Government is indebted; but when we borrow the money to meet our wants, we shall always know before hand what we need before we go into market to negotiate a loan.

Very little will be done during the present session. The Loco Focos have a majority in both branches of Congress, and they will do nothing that is calculated to facilitate the operations of the Government. They wish to leave every thing in confusion so as to embarrass as much as possible the new administration. I dont see how Gen. Harrison is to get along unless there should be a *called session* of Congress. He will find the Government loaded down with debt and an exhausted Treasury, and legislation will be absolutely necessary to enable him to keep the wheels of Government in motion. He has nothing to hope from the patriotism of the *leaders* of the Loco Focos, and he must look alone to the people, the great bulwark of the nation, for aid and support in his efforts to retrieve the country from the ruin in which a bad administration has involved her.

The Banks of Pennsylvania resumed specie payments on the 15th instant. There has been a pretty heavy run upon the Bank of the United States, but she stands firm, and the knowing ones here entertain the fullest confidence of her ability to sustain herself. The approaching spring is expected to open up brighter hopes for all the various branches of industry and business. If there should be a general resumption of specie payments throughout the country I see no reason why this expectation should not be realized.

Very respectfully yours, &c. &c.

Washington City, Jan. 26, 1841.

DEAR SIR: The Treasury Note Bill has elicited several very powerful speeches. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, made an able argument against it, and if he had been addressing a jury must have carried conviction to every honest and unprejudiced mind, and would have established beyond doubt the positions he maintained. But unfortunately for him and his cause, he was addressing politicians, who consider themselves as retained advocates by the party that sent them to Congress, to support the particular views of their party, even at the expense of the interests of the country. Mr. Bell is a commanding speaker.—His clear, sonorous voice reaches every part of the hall, and every word that falls from his lips is distinctly heard—he is very fluent in speech, and choice in his language. The great array of facts, he brings to bear upon his subject, shews a mind of vast research, and the candor and perspicuousness of his arguments prove that the only objects of his pursuit are truth and justice.—He is a fine specimen of a parliamentary debater and one of the ablest statesmen the country can boast.

Gen. Waddy Thompson followed Mr. Bell in the debate, and poured a galling broadside into the Secretary of the Treasury. The General is a prompt and strong debater. He possesses a well-balanced mind, and it causes him no trouble to discriminate between the right and the wrong. He cannot endure the vapid task of wading thro' details, but taking a comprehensive view of the subject, he culls out the strong points and argues them with masterly ability. He possesses a strong scent for official corruptions, and when discovered, shows them no mercy, but rips them open with a trenchant blade, and exposes them in their odious and disgusting nakedness to the nation's gaze. It is much to be regretted that General Thompson is about to retire from public life.—He would be of great assistance in *ferreting* out the hidden putrescence which the present administration will leave behind it. Mr. Rhett, of S. Carolina, next obtained the floor. He essayed to prove that the accruing revenue, with the five millions of Treasury Notes, provided for in the bill, will be ample to meet all the wants of the Government, but he signally failed in his object. He is considered a talented man, but finance evidently was not his *forte*. Mr. Nesbit, of Georgia, followed him on the opposite side of the question. He is a very captivating speaker, and attracted great attention: But enough of the discussion on the great shin-plaster bill. I will only observe, that the braggart Dr. Duncan occupied the floor the whole of yesterday upon the subject and will probably consume to-day, as he had not concluded when the House adjourned. He made a very rambling, incoherent and irrelevant speech, which excited the disgust of many of his own party friends. In the course of his remarks, he charged Gen. Harrison with cowardice, when he was interrupted by Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, who submitted to the Chair whether it was in order for the member to impute to Gen. Harrison cowardice who had himself been branded as a coward on that floor. This suggestion threw the bullying Doctor all aback, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, he preferred retracting the charge to making a personal matter between himself and the gentleman from Maryland. He therefore denied having charged the General with cowardice, altho' such was the general understanding of all who heard him. The Pre-emption bill is still under discussion in the Senate. Mr. Crittenden a few days ago, made one of the most withering speeches that ever fell from the mouth of man. His opinions had been assailed in the strongest language upon the presumption of the supposed connection he is to have with the new administration, that they were the foreshadowing of Gen. Harrison's policy. He defended himself in the most gallant style, and carried the war into the enemies country. He showed how the late and present administrations had falsified all their pledges, squandered the public money, trampled on the Constitution, violated the laws, and had well nigh involved the country in utter ruin, and all to perpetuate in their own hands the power of the Government. The wounded pigeons were told by their fluttering. Bentonmob Wright and Tappan, and all the other High Priests of Loco Focoism, writhed under the castigation as if they had been bound to a rack.

The Pennsylvania Banks have resumed specie payments, and all apprehensions of their ability to sustain themselves had vanished. The Banks of Maryland and Virginia are to follow their example on the first of next month, and the impression prevails, that in a few months there will be a general resumption throughout the country.

The news of the re-election of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives to the Senate, gave great satisfaction to all who love their country more than party.

Com. Thomas Holdup Stephens, the commandant of the Navy Yard at this place, died suddenly last week. He was a native of South Carolina, and one of the most gallant and popular officers of our Navy.

Respectfully yours, &c. &c. &c.

P. Mosley, of Madison county, New York, is on his way to Washington with a hog of his own raising and fattening, which weighs 1,261 pounds—a present for Gen. Harrison.

Among the arrivals in this city is a *Chinese Buddhist*, from Canton, accompanied by Doctor Parker, who has been for some years a resident of that place. His name is Chin-Laung, and bears the title of Pwuh-chang-ta, or student of letters. He was yesterday presented to the President, and, among other questions, he asked, in the Japanese language of the East, *how long His Excellency had been the severity of the people*, meaning how long he had been President.

Chin-Laung is a native of Pekin. He is about twenty-one years of age, and, in religion, he is a Boodhist.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Battle of New Orleans.—Two bills were introduced in the Missouri Senate for the celebration of the Battle of New Orleans, the one "a bill to appropriate fifty dollars to buy candles to illuminate the Capitol," and the other "a bill to borrow a cannon, buy ammunition and fire a salute on the 8th January."

From the St. Louis Republican.

A rogue caught in his own trap.—A singular incident occurred during the holidays on the opposite side of the river. Two ladies who resided in Illinois came in the city to make purchases. A well dressed man followed them into several stores, at one of which one of them got a ten dollar bill changed, receiving the change in small bills. In the evening, on their return home, when a short distance from the Ferry in the prairie, the same man they had seen in the city rode up to them and demanded their money. The one who had the money drew it out, and in attempting to hand it up to him the wind caught the bills and carried them off on to the ground. The man dismounted to pick them up, and as soon as he was down the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as fast as possible. On their way they heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs following them, but were too much terrified to stop or look back. When they reached their own gate, behold, the robber's horse was with them, a fine animal with a good saddle and a pair of saddle bags, &c. but the man was no where in sight; they suppose his horse escaped while he was picking up the bills. On examining the saddlebags a large sum of money was found and several articles of wearing apparel, but nothing by which his name could be discovered. Up to Saturday last no one had appeared to claim the horse or property.

The above facts we have from a respectable gentlemen of this city, who assures us that, singular as the circumstances may appear, they are strictly correct.

MARRIED

In this County, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, Mr. JAMES W. TAGERT, to Miss AMELIA J. daughter of the late Morrison McKee, decd.

[We acknowledge our fee, and wish you lots of happiness.]

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 27.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	37½ a 40
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Leaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	80 a 90
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a 1 15	Whiskey,	35 a 38
Flour,	$4½ a $5	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW—JANUARY 26.

Bacon,	8 a 12½	Iron,	$3½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	25 a 28	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	33 a 40
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$4 a 5
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	40 a 50	Salt, in sacks,	$2½ a 2½
Flour,	$5½ a 9	do bushel,	87½ a 91
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—JANUARY 27.

Bacon,	9 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	0 a 00
Bale Rope,	10 a	do. English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24 a	Molasses,	45 a 55
Butter,	18 a 25	Oats,	00 a 00
Cotton,	8½ a 10½	Sugar,	00 a 00
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$2½ a 00
Corn,	50 a	do. bulk,	00 a 00
Flour,	6½ a	Tallow,	00 a 00

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 28.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	63 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	9 a 11	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	$90 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	37 a 45
Flour, country,	$5 a 7½	do. N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—JANUARY 23.

Bacon,	6 a 13	Lard,	10 a 12
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	00 a 00	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 13½	Rice,	$2½ a $3 3½
Corn,	56 a 58	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	16 a 18	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	26 a 29	Teas,	45 a 81

WM. RANNEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will execute PORTRAITS in oil, of all sizes. Likenesses warranted at moderate terms. He can be seen by application at the house of Mr. Sumner.

Feb. 1, 1841. 12tf

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Goods,

WHOLESALE.

DICK & HOLMES

HAVE now in store 500 Bales and Cases of Brown and Bleached GOODS, of the most popular brands, with an extensive supply of Printed and Stripe GOODS, also, a large and general assortment of all the leading staple articles necessary to make up a complete Stock for the most extensive Country Store.

As agents for several Manufactories, we are constantly supplied by direct importation, with a general assortment of

Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Hosiery,

Silk & Cotton Umbrellas, &c.,

all of which we offer at our usual low prices, for Cash or Notes with Town Acceptances.

DICK & HOLMES,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
No. 17 Vendue Range,
Charleston S. C.
Jan. 23, 1841. 4tf

POETRY.

THE FORGOTTEN.

I know, I know the sad world's scorning
Those whom fortune deigns to shun;
And there, even there, where we expect it most,
We find indifference.
Forgotten we must be, and why repine?
Though many a mile divide our dwelling,
They must think of us, if we think of them.

When the glad daylight shall arise,
And wake to life the sleeping flowers,
Or those whose morn they cannot see,
Those lonely mourners, weep apart,
Where, from the world, the dead repose.
The sad moon glances o'er head and sea,
The night winds in their rushing career,
Shall bring them back the thought of me.

And they shall whisper before my sleep,
And sigh to kiss the lips I sing;
And mourn the eye that ceases to shine,
That, where the rose remembrance springs,
The life is dimmed in a mournful mist.
Shall haunt thy spirit day by day,
And whatever in thy home shall dwell,
Of sorrow for ever past away.

Years—childless years—shall slow glide by,
And find thee mourning, perhaps, still;
And those whose life thou hast blessed with love,
But leave me power the heart to fill;
Even while they shelter those remembrances may,
The sudden pang that none may see,
Shall darken o'er thine altered brow—
There's misery most—but think of me.

When hapless sickness numbs each limb,
Fancy shall bring my stealing tread,
And every sigh, with unbidding sigh,
To visit thy desolate bed.
Go, roam through every clime on earth,
And dream thy falsehood sets thee free;
In joy, in pain, in love, or mirth,
I still will haunt thy memory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FATHER—AN INSTRUCTIVE SKETCH.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverses of fortune. Frequent and sudden as they have been in our own country, it is important that young females should possess some employment, by which they might obtain a livelihood in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitiful and contemptible is it, to see the mother, despairing or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer.

"I have lost my whole fortune," said a merchant as he returned one evening to his home, "we can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this large house.—The children can no longer go to expensive schools. Yesterday I was a rich man. To day there is nothing, I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, we are still rich in each other and our children.—Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts."

"Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sober. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor things!" said he.

"You shall see, you shall see!" answered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor.—We shall work and make you rich again."

"I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly four years old. "I will not have any new things bought and I shall sell my great doll."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

He left his stately house. The servants were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture, were sold, and she who had been so long mistress of the mansion shed no tear.

"Pay every debt," said she, "let no one suffer through us and we may yet be happy."

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, matured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training.

The eldest one assisted her in the work of the household, and also in teaching the younger children. Besides they executed various works, which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which were readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers and sent boquets to market, in the cart that conveyed the vegetables. They plaited straw, they painted maps, they executed plain needle work.—Every one was at her post and cheerful.—The cottage was like a bee hive.

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father.

"And I never was so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house," said the children, "and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father," and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed—nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher to a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress of the family.

The little dwelling which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved and the vines and flowering trees were replanted around it. The merchant was happier under his woodbine covered porch, in summer's evening, than he had been in his showy drawing room.

PHRENOLOGICAL "SOFT SAWDER" vs. HARD SENSE.

Bah, to sell me cheap, like customers to "sell at sales," look up in Phrenology.

I look at one of the young grow'd up gals a-mazer like, till she says, Mr. Slick what can ails you a looking at I. Nothin says I, my dear, but a most remarkable development. A what! says she. A remarkable development, says I, the most remarkable, too, I ever seed since I was raised.

"So I slides out my hand for a seat, and says, it's no larnin, Miss, you know, for Mr is here, and I must look sour to tell you, so I drawed her on my knee without waiting for an answer. Then gradually one arm goes round the waist, and t'other hand goes to the head, bumpologizin', and I whispers—wit, painter, judgment, fancy, order, music, and every good thing a'most. And she keeps a sayin—Well, he's a witch! well, how strange! lawful beast! Well, I want to know!—now I never! do tell! as pleased all the time as any thing. Lord, squire, you never see any thing like it; it's Jerusalem fine fun. Well, then I wiped my knuckles' the back of her head hard, (you know, squire what they call the "amativo" bumps are located there,) and then whisper a bit of a joke to her about her makin' a very, very lovin' wife, and so on, and she jumps up a colloria', and a sayin'—Its no such a thing. You missed that guess any how. Take that for not guessin better! and pretendin' to slap me, and all that, but actilly ready to jump over the moon for delight. Don't my clocks get fast admired and then laughed after this readin' of heads, that's all? Yes; that's the beauty of Phrenology. You can put a clock into their heads when you are a puttin' other fine things in, too, as easy as kiss my hand. I have sold a nation lot of them by it.

"The only thing agin phrenology is, it's a little bit dangerous. The only fit for an old hand like me, that's up to trap, for a raw one is amazin' apt to get spoony.—Taking a gal on your knee, that way, with one hand on her heart, that goes pitty pat like a watch tickin' and the other a rovin' about her head, a discoverin' of bumps, is plaguey apt to make a fool of you without your knowing of it."

THE DOCTOR'S BOOTS.

The good Dr. F——, of ——, was a whole souled and obliging man. He would deny his neighbors nothing in the way of accommodation, which in all conscience they could ask. A young man, a neighbor of his, wishing to appear in boots on a certain occasion, and having none of his own, went to ask the loan of the Doctor's.—"Yes, Joel," said the good natured man, "you may have the boots, but you must remember to return them soon."

"Sartinly," returned Joel, "I'll fetch 'em, and that will be to-morrow evening, if nothing happens."

The morrow came, but not the boots: it was the same the next day, and the next, and so on for three weeks. In all that time, Joel never showed his face, and the bootless doctor began to loose all patience when, one day, meeting the delinquent with a boot in each hand, he exclaimed, "Well young man, you are a pretty fellow are you not?"

"Why, so the gals say," replied Joel.

"You forgot to bring home my boots as you promised."

"O no, I did'nt forgit it, doctor; I set out the very next evening to fetch 'em home. But just as I got agin the road that turns up to Deacon Thompson's—you know the Deacon has some plaguy handsome daughters—well just as I got agin the road, you're boots would'nt go an inch further, and I was obliged to stop and talk to the gals a while, till by'm by it got so very late, thinks I, I won't carry the boots hum to night."

"Well, what hindered you from bringing them home the next evening?"

"Why, the next evening I got out with 'em again; and with a good deal of whippin an spurrin, I got 'em past the road that leads to the Deacon's, and now thinks I, I'll get 'em along well enuf. Well and so it turn'd out until I came to the lane that turns down to the Corners, and there, as true as I'm alive, the boots stopped again, and would'nt budge a step till I'd gone and talked with pretty Sally a while—as if got to be late agin."

"But that don't account for the whole of the three weeks."

"No—but I'll tell you how it was; the very next evening I determined the boots should go hum whether or no, so I set out to fetch 'em away round cross lots, so as not pass the Deacon's road nor the Corners any how. Well, this project worked amazin right. Now thinks I, I'll take the high road agin; but plague take the boots, as I came opposite the widow Smith's, they would stop agin. And so it was evening after evening, until this morning I thought I'd set out in the day time and see what I could do then."

The Dr. vexed as he was, could not help smiling at Joel's account of the perversity of his boots, for he was himself a wag, and had visited all the places, while wearing said boots, and was as familiar with all the farm houses between ——, and ——, as their masters. The Dr. congratulated Joel on his success in getting his boots thus far on the way home.

"Why, to be sure," said Joel, "I've been rather lucky in gittin' by the most dangerous places, but I had to work pretty hard for it, though it was day time, for the boots kept such a tarnal twitching and jerking as I came past the houses where the gals

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The Boston Cultivator contains the history of the most successful farming we have heard of for some years. It is that of Mr. Joel Nourse, of Amherst, N. H. who commenced for the world as a day-laborer, and who, notwithstanding he has at various times, sustained heavy pecuniary losses, is the independent owner of the homestead of his father, some hundreds of acres, and a hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the Cultivator:

"This man, whose thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase said property, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay, and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being most considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of these fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one as an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and, after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has had an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more.—His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

POTATOE PLANTING.

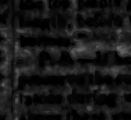
MR. EDITOR:—I too, must beg permission to endorse the account which follows. I have proved it, therefore I speak with confidence as to the results. In a visit to an excellent agriculturist, I found him cutting his potatoes for seed, and prevailed upon him to select the eyes only for planting, the remainder of the potatoes for culinary purposes; he will by this time, have taken up the crop, and would be—he is one of your subscribers—inform us of the result.

In my memorandum-book I find these entries:—29th March, planted, this day, fifty pounds weight of the tops of potatoes which had been reserved, while preparing the bulbs for cooking for the use of the household, by merely cutting off a thin slice and throwing it in a basket, during the winter, which was placed out of the reach of the frost. 24th September, dug up the potatoes which were raised from the cuttings from the tops of the roots while preparing them for the house; they are uniformly large and fine, particularly clean from scab, and, without exception, the best crop I ever grew; the quantity planted was just 50 lbs., and from them I have this day taken 49 BUSHELS. But now allow me to turn to the account spoken of above, which is copied from the 'Agricultural Almanac' for 1823, and which is never the worse for keeping. P. G.

"The following improvement in the culture of potatoes, is taken from the American Farmer, and is attracted for the Almanac, not only under a conviction of the reasonableness of the practice, but from actual experience of its verity. Wherever the writer has himself superintended the cutting of his seed potatoes, he has uniformly succeeded in this mode of preparing the seed, but when the persons employed were left to their own government, all the parts of the potatoes were indiscriminately cut and planted; the difference in the crop has evinced the necessity of the farmer's attention to the whole detail of the affair; this branch of the culture is too generally committed to boys, or ignorant and careless laborers. The bottom of the potatoe is no better than the starch of grain, intended by nature to nourish the scarcle thrown out to the first effects of vegetation; the residue rots and perishes in the ground; therefore the practice of preserving it for the use of the household is a saving instead of a waste. By judiciously cutting the bulb, there will be enough of the potatoe for the seed of perhaps three thrown out by the eye, as nature opens; indeed, if only the one containing the eyes were generally used in preparing, it is clear that the crop would be quite abundant; this planting had been known to and often proved by me; many years before the account of it in the following extract was seen.

From the American Farmer of 17th April, 1822.

"A correspondent has requested us to insert the following:—The first year, he says, I cut the potatoes in three pieces, the

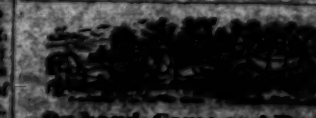


Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, 9 miles North of Charlotte, on the 8th of December last, a dark brown HORSE, 15 or 16 years old, and about 16 hands high. No particular mark to recollected. Any person giving information of said horse, so that he can be got, shall be reasonably rewarded.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

Jan. 4, 1841. 1w



On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several CRYSTALLIZE, Sunspers, Carthers, and 2 good domestic sewing machines, and as I intend to move South, and I am continually getting at Work on the above machines. Therefore wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good bargains will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore. I desire notice that Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as others.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1841. 41tf

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

Our exchanges in the state will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

D. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1841.

A—Miss E. Alexander 2, Mrs. Vira D. Alexander, E. W. Alexander, E. L. Alexander, Thos. S. Ashe, George Allen.

B—Mrs. L. F. Brown, W. L. Black, J. Brandt, G. G. Bostick, W. S. Blake, E. N. Bost, A. Bigg, J. Bigham.

C—G. S. Cox, Miss M. Chambers, B. Craige, Ths. Carson, A. Coburn, E. Caldwell, Miss J. S. Chambers.

D—J. C. Davis, J. W. Dabney, R. F. Davidson, Mrs. E. C. Dunn, S. Dunn, Sower Dulin, J. Dickinson, Dr. M. Daugherty, Mrs. M. Dover, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Mrs. J. Dorrance, A. Dorrance.

E—Dr. J. Erwin, John Elwood 2.

F—W. Finely, Sami. Fraelo, J. C. Frazier, A. Flanagan, Miss Jenny Foster.

G—W. Green, Rev. Green, Sower Grey.

H—David Hyatt, Mrs. Margt. Henderson, Jas. Heath, Jos. Hayes, R. E. Hall, Jas. W. Hamilton, R. B. Hall.

J—James Jones, Robt. Johnson 2, Thomas Johnson, Mrs. Mary Jones, T. F. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, John Johnson, Miss Ann Johnson, Wm. Johnson 2.

L—Ed. G. Lambert, Miss M. Long 2, M. Long, D. Lewis.

M—R. Mason, J. R. Morris, M. M. Moss, W. Miller, D. Mosher, J. S. Moss, Miss Ann Mason, A. C. Mosher, W. McCluskey, R. M. Mathews, H. McGeehee, T. H. Maxwell, J. Montgomery, Miss Margt. Moore.

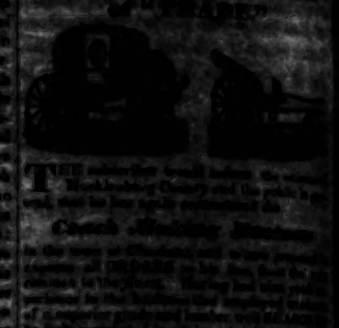
O—Jas. Orrison, Silas Orr.

P—Miss Mary Patterson, E. W. Pierce 2, Susan Pelt, W. Pearson, Caroline Parker.

R—Miss Mary Rhyne, Miss Sarah Reed, Jas. Ray 2, A. W. Robinson, D. Rogers.

S—J. A. Todd, L. Dunlap, John Todd, R. Tolbert.

THE LIFE BOAT.



THERE seems to be a general desire to know something of the history of the Life Boat, and the public have been applied to for information on the subject. The following account is from the Boston Courier, and is probably as correct as any that can be given:

Church's Life Boat.

ARTHUR CHURCH, Esq. of this city, is the owner of the Life Boat, which has been so much spoken of in the papers, and which has been the means of saving the lives of so many persons during the late storms. Mr. Church has also the honor of being the inventor of the boat, and has had the satisfaction of seeing the principles upon which it is constructed, tested in the most severe manner, and proved to be of the highest importance to the interests of humanity. Indeed, it is thought by many persons, that the boat would have been the means of saving the lives of many persons who were lost, had it been in use at the time of the disasters which occurred.

Mr. Church has been in the habit of going to sea for many years, and has frequently been exposed to the most imminent danger, and has suffered much from the want of a boat which could live in the surf. He has been in the habit of studying out plans for a boat which would answer the purpose, and has at last succeeded in producing one which, in the opinion of all who have seen it, is perfect. The boat is now on board the ship Columbus, Capt. Nye, bound to Canton, and will be tried in the China seas.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell on the premises, on the 1st day of February next, the HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Lincolnton, now occupied by Mr. Jno. Hoyle. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Possession will be given on the 1st of January next.

WM. M. REID.

Dec. 28, 1840. 3tw

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THE great success which has attended the use of these medicines in curing the various diseases to which the human system is subject, has induced the proprietors to offer them to the public, with the confidence that they will prove all that is recommended for them. Their first operation is to loosen from the stomach and bowels the morbid matter which has been accumulating for years, and which is the cause of the most painful diseases. Other medicines only partially cleanse them and leave the undissolved matter behind, to be carried into the circulation, with all its poisonous effects, producing disease, and perhaps death. This is well known to all regular physicians, and among the human beings who have died; and have not the medicine of these well informed men been administered in time to save them? Moffatt's Life Pills are prepared expressly to meet this fatal defect in the system, and to remove from the stomach and bowels the matter which causes disease. They are a safe and certain remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs. The blood, which takes up and carries the nourishment to every part of the system, receives its purity from the healthy or unhealthy condition of the digestive organs. Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines are the only ones that possess the power of thoroughly cleansing, and permanently purifying the blood. Those who have been long afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Headache, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Fevers of all kinds, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Fits, Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach or digestive organs, are invited to give these medicines a trial, and they will find a cure certain, if the directions are strictly complied with.

Moffatt's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. SAMUEL MOFFATT, No. 375 Greenwich street, New York, and for sale by the following agents:

WM. M. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.